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GERMANY'S AMBITION IN 1914: "NACH PARIS" (TOWARDS PARIS)—A GERMAN MEDAL.



GERMANY'S FATE IN 1917: "NACH HAUSE" (HOMEWARDS)—A SUITABLE "REVERSE" FOR THE MEDAL.



STUDIES IN GERMAN PHYSIOGNOMY: TYPES OF THE 14,000 PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE BRITISH ARMY DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF THE BATTLE OF ARRAS.

In the earlier days of the war the Germans were fond of striking medals to commemorate their successes or to express their ambitions. They even recorded the sinking of the "Lusitania" on a medal, as a feat of which they were proud! One of their medals of those days is shown in the upper left-hand photograph above, expressing their intention of taking Paris. As we know, that dream was not fulfilled, and the events of 1917 have suggested an appropriate "reverse" for that particular medal, which is illustrated in the adjoining photograph. In the larger photograph below we give a number of heads belonging, not to the German coinage, but to some of the many thousands of

prisoners captured by the British Army near Arras. The worst that can be said of them is that they are typical. It was mentioned recently that between April 9 and April 20 the British and French troops together had taken more than 33,000 German prisoners and 330 guns. On April 23 it was announced that a new British advance had begun at dawn, and that our troops were "making satisfactory progress." Describing some prisoners taken in the first advance, Mr. Philip Gibbs writes: "They were of all sizes and ages and types. I saw elderly whiskered men with big spectacles, belonging to the professor tribe, and young lads, who ought to have been in the German high schools,"

LOWER PHOTOGRAPHS BY CANADIAN WAR RECORDS.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

AMONG the few problems that deserve to be called problems is the proper balance of indignation and charity. It is no solution, as some moderns seem to suppose, simply to be charitable and pardon everybody, any more than it would be a solution simply to be indignant and kill everybody. There is a sense in which everybody deserves to be killed; but the person whose deserts point most clearly in this direction is always oneself; and logic seems to demand that the suicide should precede the massacre rather than follow it. There is also a sense in which everybody ought to be pardoned; but there is no sense whatever in which everybody ought to be encouraged. There is no sense whatever in excusing everything, for it generally means giving other people a great deal more to excuse. I am conscious, for instance, of having recently written an essay about the motives of the Prohibitionists, in which I now feel that I was too ferocious against the Prohibitionist, though I do not admit that anybody could be too ferocious against Prohibition. It was concerned, among other things, with Dr. Saleeby, who gravely proposes that we should deprive poor people, and even poor soldiers, not only of beer, but of tobacco. I see a poor old pauper, without a pleasure in life, who looks forward to one pot of ale at Christmas, and who cannot by any possibility get another; and I see the pot suddenly and brutally knocked out of his hand. I see a tattered hero in a trench, who has been fighting for five hours and may be dead in five minutes, and who thinks he might have a cigarette in the interval; and I see the cigarette meanly and thievishly stolen out of his mouth. I feel no more doubt that these are the actions of a tyrant and a robber than I feel doubt about the morality of broiling babies. I turn in indignation to confront a towering tyrant and robber; and I find nothing but Dr. Saleeby. I feel sure Dr. Saleeby is a humane man, and means no harm. Or, if he means any harm, the harm is of a more subtle and subconscious kind than can necessarily be made clear to him merely by drawing attention to his incidental resemblances to a tyrant and a robber. What is the real corrective to the condition in which shocking things do not shock the earnest and ethical people who do them? And how can we make it clear to those who are so inconsistent as not to be wicked men that they are very consistently doing wicked things? The problem is not only topical but urgent, for it is the whole problem we have to consider, both in the Pacifist who thinks it wrong to fight and in the Prussianist who thinks it right to murder.

One preliminary point seems to me quite clear. If we are to make any attempt to tolerate all men, we

must give up all attempt to tolerate all opinions. We cannot be charitable so long as we are liberal—in the sense of desiring (for I do not speak of legally allowing) the same liberty or licence to all possible theories. When we meet a Pacifist young man, who says he would not save his mother from a Bashi Bazouk, or who even says he would not bind up the wounds inflicted by a Bashi Bazouk if he had to do it as "a part of military organisation," we have the problem presented to us in a simple form. It is evident to the senses (as the mediæval schoolmen used to say) that there is something wrong with the Pacifist young man. If it is not the young man, it must be the Pacifist. If it is not the Pacifist, it must be the young man. Unless his real self is bad, his ideal self must be perfectly vile. We must in common charity say that his creed is not only cowardly but brutal, for the only other thing we could say is that he is not only a coward but a brute. Of course, the case is equally true of the other extreme I have mentioned; and the extremes meet. The Pacifist allows cowardice to lead him at last to sheer

these errors in their infancy? By snubbing a few upstart reputations, by refuting a few cynical fallacies, by laughing at a few lawless poets and a few perverse sects, the positive and negative evils I mentioned above might have been prevented from springing to this titanic stature and thus bestriding the earth. Prussianism might never have been strong enough to menace us; Pacifism might never have been strong enough to make us ignore the menace. There might have been less preparation in Germany—or more in England. There might, for that matter, have been less need of preparation anywhere. Whatever other effect this war produces, I am profoundly convinced we shall emerge from it with a greatly diminished belief in the importance of merely practical things. The old-fashioned English compromise was only possible between two old-fashioned Englishmen; and nobody could possibly be more different from an old-fashioned Englishman than a new-fashioned German. You cannot live in the same field with a man who lives in a different universe. You cannot judge a man by

his acts, because you cannot even understand his acts, if you know nothing about his thoughts. It is only where we can assume the thoughts to be roughly similar to our own that we can safely forget all about them; it is only when we are not ignorant of them that we can ignore them. When we are ignorant of them, we must discover them or die. When we really cannot form the wildest idea of what is inside our neighbour's head we shall probably have to find out, if we only investigate with the club end of a rifle. That is a very inquisitorial form of inquisitiveness. But it is to that fierce and persecuting type of curiosity that we have been driven, in order to solve the last of the moral problems of European history. I am not pleading for such cruel methods; on the contrary, I am pleading for kinder methods and

earlier methods. I suggest that we should be more severe in our attitude towards theories, if only that we may be less severe towards them when they become practices—and, as in the case of the modern German, malpractices. Perhaps the very word "malpractice" illustrates the neglect and hiatus of which I complain. For if I were casually to introduce into this column the word "maltheory," I should be regarded as enriching the English language with a somewhat irresponsible generosity. Yet it is a maltheory much more than a malpractice which has been the malady of Germany before the war, and which has brought forth its abominable fruits in the process of the war. Thousands of men thinking the wrong thoughts, silently, stubbornly, incessantly, under hard modern hats and moving in and out of hard modern houses—it was all very peaceful; and we thought that it was peace.



THE RUSSIAN CONTINGENT IN FRANCE SWEARING ALLEGIANCE TO THE NEW RÉGIME: OFFICERS AND MEN TAKING THE OATH TO THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA

With their commander, General Lokhvitsky, at their head, the Russian troops in France recently took the oath to their country's new democratic Government. Our photographs show the ceremony, conducted by a Russian priest. The Russian Contingent has taken a notable part in the recent offensive on the French front.—[Photograph by Illustrations Bureau.]

cruelty; the Prussianist allows cruelty to lead him at last to sheer cowardice. But it is equally obvious that the less we wish to hate the Prussian, the more we must hate Prussia. When a man conducts himself as some of the retreating Germans have done in the last few weeks, we can only say that a religious horror is our only refuge from a merely human detestation. The assertion that the man is possessed of a devil is the only way of avoiding the assertion that he is a devil.

I do not set up as an Inquisitor, and there are no racks or red-hot gridirons concealed about my person. But in the matter of abstract errors I do seriously think we shall have to be a little more inquisitorial, or at any rate a little more inquisitive. How many of the appalling pangs now racking this planet would have been avoided if civilisation had kept its eye on

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" READERS.

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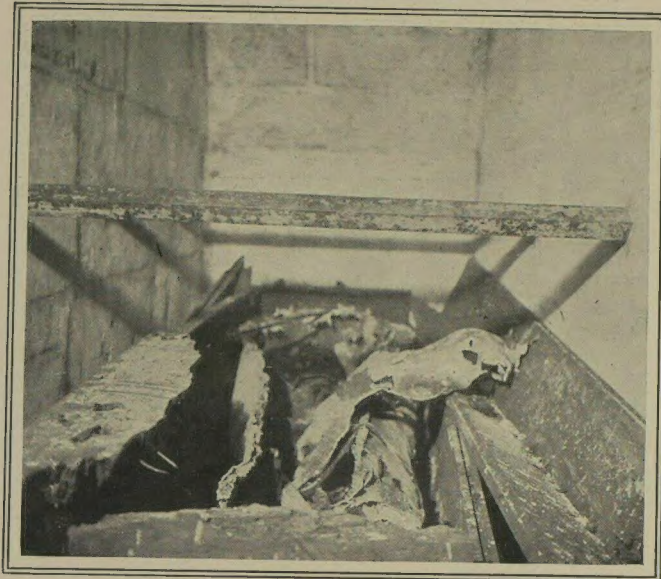
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German Sacrilege near Noyon: Family Tombs Broken Open and their Contents Ransacked.

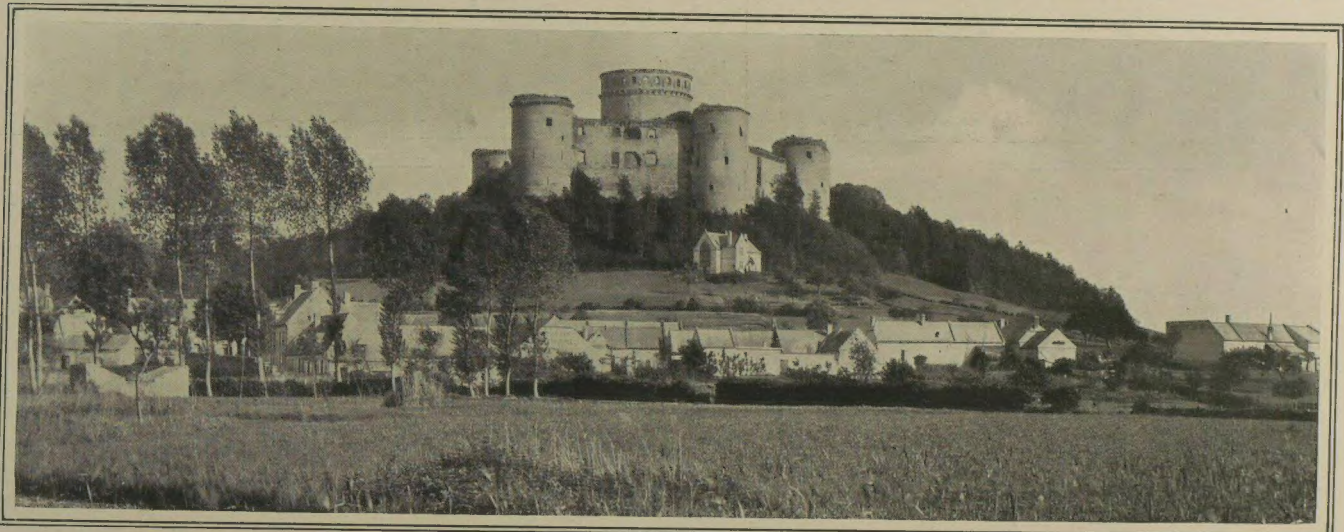


THE WORK OF AN ENEMY WHO DOES NOT EVEN RESPECT THE DEAD: FAMILY TOMBS OF THE OWNERS OF THE CHÂTEAU OF MONT RENAUD, PILLAGED BY THE GERMANS BEFORE THEIR RETREAT.

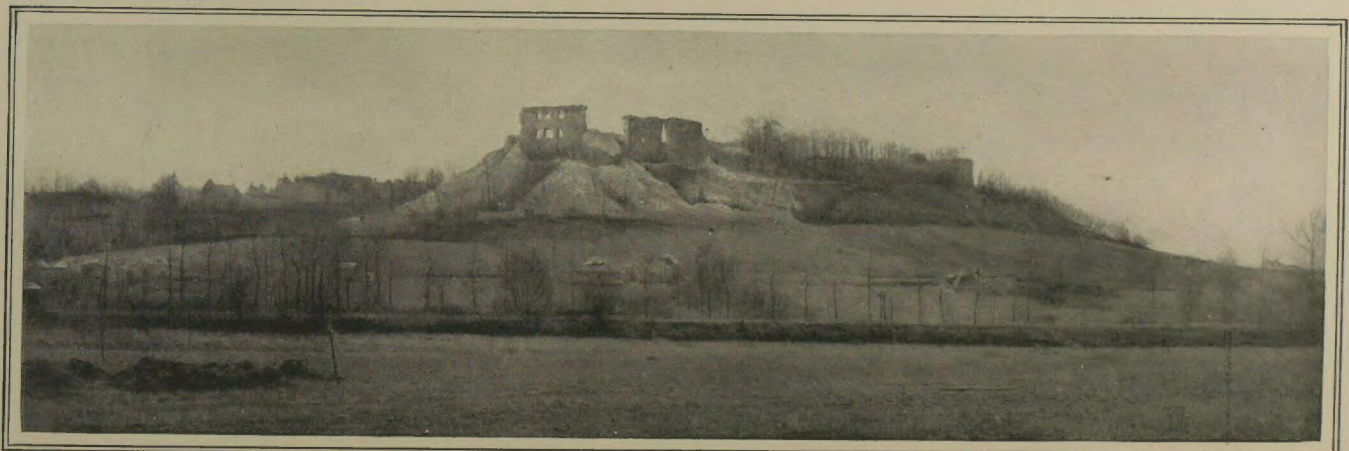
"The photographs here reproduced," says a French account, "afford irrefutable proof of the crimes committed by the German troops in their retreat. Our enemies, ashamed perhaps after accomplishing these exploits, have tried to explain that certain cemeteries had to be blown up in order to establish defence works there. Nothing remains of this excuse in face of our illustrations. This vault, containing the family tombs of the owners of the château of Mont Renaud, near Noyon, was six metres (nearly 20 ft.)

below the earth, and sealed at the top by a single stone. Throughout the German occupation the château of Mont Renaud was occupied by the staff of a Landwehr brigade, while the owner, the Marquis d'Escayrac-Lauture, Mayor of Passel, was kept prisoner at Noyon. Shortly before their retreat, the Germans carried off the Marquis—a man of 62—as a hostage. The château was sacked and pillaged. Then, either for purposes of theft or something worse, the tombs were desecrated and the ashes thrown to the wind."

German Vandalism at Coucy: "The Most Perfect Example of a Mediaeval Fortress" Destroyed.



BEFORE ITS DESTRUCTION: THE FAMOUS CASTLE OF COUCY, WITH ITS GREAT DONJON, OR KEEP, 200 FT. HIGH.



AFTER IT WAS BLOWN UP BY 28 TONS OF GERMAN EXPLOSIVE: ALL THAT REMAINS OF THE FAMOUS CASTLE OF COUCY.

The destruction by the Germans of the Castle of Coucy, "the most perfect example of the mediaeval fortress," was one of the worst acts of vandalism even the Germans have committed. Mr. Warner Allen describes how the actual explosion was seen by a French officer. "He was the last Frenchman to see Coucy in its perfection. As he looked

there came from the midst of the Castle a blinding blaze of flame. The keep and the towers and battlements flew asunder, and everything vanished under an impenetrable cloud of dust and smoke. . . . All that remained of that fairy dream was a ragged piece of wall pierced by a window or two, and piles of white, fresh-broken stone."

UPPER PHOTOGRAPH BY NEURDIN.

"BEHIND THE LINES IT IS LIKE A WORLD IN MOVEMENT": VARIED SCENES ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



A FAVOURITE METHOD EMPLOYED BY THE GERMANS IN THEIR RETREAT, FOR HINDERING OUR PURSUIT: CROSS-ROADS BLOWN UP NEAR TINCOURT.



WHERE THE WOUNDED COME BACK TO RECEIVE THEIR FIRST TREATMENT AFTER A BATTLE: THE SCENE OUTSIDE AN ADVANCED DRESSING-STATION.



WITH PACKERS FOR CARRYING SHELLS: PACK-HORSES THAT TAKE AMMUNITION TO CANADIAN GUNS.



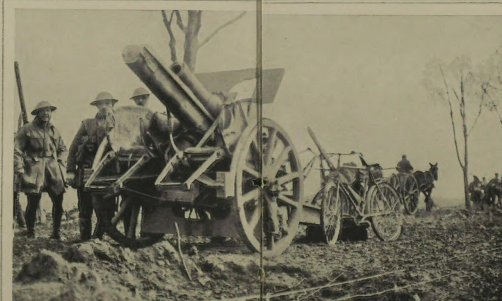
AN ARM OF THE BRITISH FORCES THAT HAS DONE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN THE GREAT ADVANCE THIS YEAR: A CAVALRY SCENE ON THE FRONT IN FRANCE.



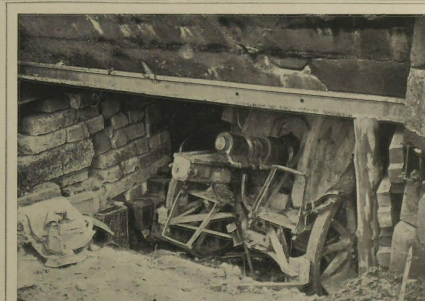
A NEW USE FOR GERMAN SHELL-BASKETS: BUILT UP TO MAKE A BRITISH SENTRY-BOX.



BEARING THE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION, FEBRUARY 13, 1917: A BRAND-NEW GERMAN 5.9-INCH GUN CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH.



ONE OF THE 225 TAKEN BY THE BRITISH IN A CAPTURED GERMAN GUN.



WITH A SHELL JAMMED IN THE MOUTH AND ANOTHER IN THE BREACH, TO PREVENT OUR MEN USING IT: A CAPTURED GERMAN GUN IN ITS CONCRETE PIT.

The British front has been steadily moving forward this year, and ground that is one day occupied by German defenders and German guns may the next day be somewhere in the rear of our troops. "Behind the lines," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs, "it is like a world in movement, with tides of swifling traffic, of transport-wagons and motor-herds, and horses and mules, and guns. . . . The battles pass on while the guns are moving, for, unlike the battles of the Somme, where the big guns did not have to move far during the first weeks, because the ground was only extended by yards, we have gone so far and so quickly forward this year, owing to our successful attacks and the German retreat, that the guns have to follow up hard. And it is hard following down roads that have broken down under the stress of six months of the most villainous, vile weather. . . .

So that the guns may follow and the men fight and the Germans die, there is an army of men on the roads repairing them into something like soundness, filling by the vast mine-orens exploded by the enemy on his retreat and making head-down roads across the hostile swamps." In the first stage of the Battle of Arras large numbers of German guns were captured by our troops. An official British despatch of April 19 stated: "The total number of guns captured to date is 228." A later French communiqué gave the total taken by both armies (British and French) between April 9 and 20, as 330. Large quantities of shells were also captured, and a considerable number of the undamaged German guns were turned against their former owners.

THE SHARE OF THE TANKS IN THE CAPTURE OF VIMY RIDGE: CRUSHING MACHINE-GUN POSTS AND WIRE.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, 1916. MATERIAL RECEIVED FROM AN EYE-WITNESS.



"TWO TANKS CAME TO THE RESCUE, AND DID MOST DARING THINGS": ONE ZIG-ZAGGING FLATTENED OUT UNBROKEN

During the attack on the Vimy Ridge a portion of the attack was held up by a nest of machine-guns behind unbroken wire. The Tanks were called and, approaching along a shallow valley, attacked the position. One crawled along the wire and flattened it out, whilst the other went straight for the machine-guns, crushing in the emplacements by zig-zagging over them. The infantry then resumed the offensive and took the ridge. An aeroplane flying at a low altitude, and using its Lewis gun, helped in the capture. Tanks, it may be mentioned, are painted with broad bands of blue, yellow, and green on a groundwork of khaki, thus giving them a mottled appearance and rendering them less visible at a distance. In the foreground are seen two German machine-gun posts, protected with concrete and steel, that on the right just being crushed down by the approaching Tank, on whose side bullets and bombs "splashed" harmlessly.



OVER GERMAN MACHINE-GUN POSTS, WHILE ANOTHER (IN THE RIGHT BACKGROUND) WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS.

A German officer, revolver in hand, is seen grasping one of his men by the shoulder to urge him on. The Tank meanwhile is firing her "starboard" machine-gun with deadly effect. In the left background is British infantry advancing in the wake of the Tank, and overhead the British aeroplane using its machine-gun on the Germans below. The other Tank may be seen in the background on the right, ploughing its way along a stretch of German wire which had stopped our bombardment, and crushing it flat as it goes. On a similar—perhaps the same—occasion Mr. Philip Gibbs writes: "Our men were held up by those great stretches of wire before them, and were menaced most evilly by the enfilade fire of machine-guns. Two Tanks came to the rescue, and did most daring things."—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.)

OUR OLDEST ALLY TAKES THE FIELD: PORTUGAL'S CONTINGENT.

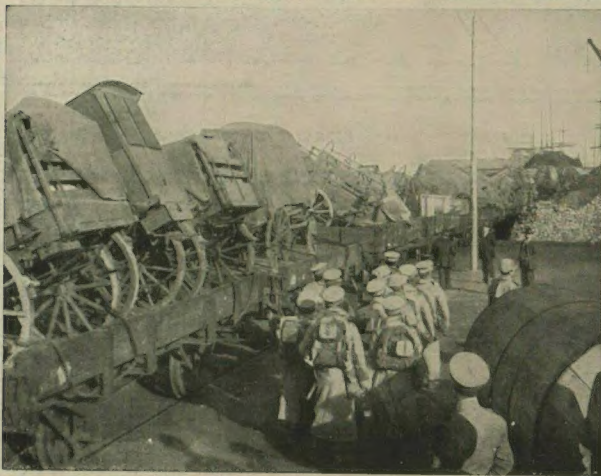
PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1 TO 4 BY L.E.A.; NOS. 5 AND 6 SUPPLIED BY C.N.



AT A PORT OF EMBARKATION: A PORTUGUESE LINE BATTALION MARCHING ALONGSIDE THE QUAY TO GO ON BOARD ITS TRANSPORT.



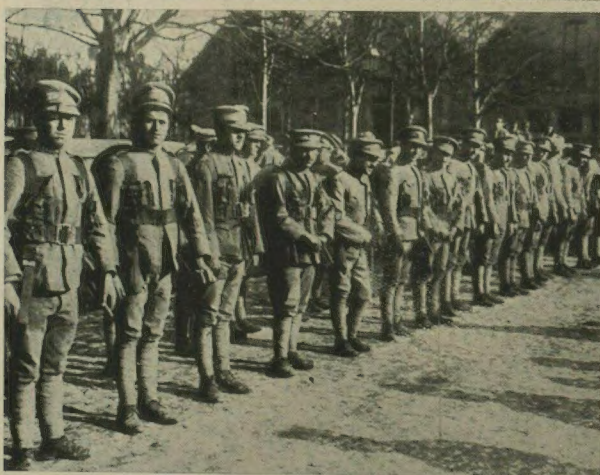
AT A PORT OF EMBARKATION. ARMY MULES ASSEMBLED AT A QUAY AND BEING LED ON BOARD SHIP.



AT A PORT OF EMBARKATION: A RAILWAY TRAIN-LOAD OF ARMY VEHICLES AT THE DOCKS AWAITING SHIPMENT.



THE OFFICIAL SEND-OFF BY THE PRESIDENT: SOLDIERS MASSED IN A TRANSPORT TO CHEER THE HEAD OF THE STATE.



AT A FRENCH PORT OF DISEMBARKATION: PORTUGUESE LINESMEN OF A JUST-LANDED INFANTRY BATTALION STANDING IN FOR INSPECTION.



AT A FRENCH PORT OF DISEMBARKATION: PORTUGUESE ARTILLERYMEN WITH A FIELD-GUN AS JUST LOWERED TO THE QUAY.

The contingent of troops which Portugal has sent to join the Allies on the Western Front represent the pick of the Portuguese Army. Also they are entering on their campaign after having been carefully trained at home and thoroughly equipped in *matériel* for the work before them. For some time before embarkation for France, the Portuguese Expeditionary Army had been undergoing war training of a very complete nature based on the experiences of the war. Its transhipment to French seaports was carried out with business-like method, and a satisfactorily found contingent has already been disembarked in France. Our illustrations show scenes and incidents both at the

going on board ship of the troops and after their landing. In virtue of a treaty of many centuries ago, Portugal is England's old ally. Portuguese troops have fought side by side with British troops on many battlefields, notably under Wellington during the Peninsular War some hundred-and-five years ago. Their characteristics in those days, as memoirs of the time mention, were doggedness before the enemy and good *moral* and steadiness in tight corners for the bulk of the battalions on the battlefield; while, for more or less open-order fighting, the *caçadores*, skirmishing or chasseur regiments, showed themselves expert marksmen.

GLAD TO GET BRITISH FOOD INSTEAD OF SHELLS: GERMAN PRISONERS.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



"SOME OF THEM HAD BEEN WITHOUT FOOD FOR FOUR DAYS, BECAUSE OUR GUN-FIRE HAD BOXED THEM IN": GERMAN PRISONERS DRAWING RATIONS.



DEALING WITH SOME OF THE 14,000 GERMANS CAPTURED IN THE EARLIER STAGES OF THE BATTLE OF ARRAS: CROWDS OF HUNGRY PRISONERS AT ONE OF THE ENCLOSURES BEHIND THE BRITISH FRONT.

"The number of prisoners taken by us since the morning of the 9th inst.," said Sir Douglas Haig in a despatch of April 16, "now exceeds 14,000," and this total has since been increased by sundry later successes. The numbers that had to be handled at the enclosures were sometimes embarrassing. "It is significant of the extent to which our success has exceeded expectation," writes a "Times" correspondent, "that accommodation on April 9 was prepared for only 1500 prisoners at a 'cage' where 6000 arrived before nightfall. Perhaps no men in the Army have done more continuous hours of work in

the last four days than the men in charge of prisoners' camps. . . . I have this morning visited the chief prisoners' 'cage' of General Allenby's army, and it was an extraordinary sight. In four days some 9000, with nearly 200 officers, have been through it. They are cleared and sent to the rear in batches of 700 to 1000 as fast as possible. . . . Making all allowances for the dishevelled and depressed appearance inseparable from all prisoners, they are a poor lot of men." The prisoners were very glad to receive the good British food that was served out to them.

THE BRITISH ATTACK ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A CORNER OF THE BATTLEFIELD NEAR ARRAS.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH.



VICTORY-MAKING: INFANTRY FILING TOWARDS THE FIRING-LINE; ARTILLERY

Extremely effective, and also peculiarly instructive in its assembly of details and general grouping, is this official photograph of a corner of the battlefield near Arras. Indeed, it would make, as a *camp d'art*, a good picture on canvas. As a fact, except for the uniforms, the *mise en scène* curiously and quite closely resembles one of the Hapsonic battlefields, some painted by Thorne Grove for the Emperor himself, and now on view in the galleries of Versailles. In the foreground, some of our infantry are seen, filing across a trench, in the single-file formation universally adopted in attack movements, so as to offer as narrow-fronted a mark to the enemy as possible. In the centre, a fore-ground battery of six guns,

COMING INTO ACTION: A TANK ADVANCING; CAVALRY RIDING FOR THE ENEMY.

huddled in *échelon* formation, is seen preparing to cross into action. Towards the background, on the left, a Tank is seen, breasting on, lumbering its way resistently forward. Away beyond, still further in the background, cavalry are seen advancing, again in similar open-order file formation to that of the infantry near by. In the middle distance, a heavy artillery team is seen crossing the terrain, and near them are groups of other soldiers. In its comprehensive features, the scene is one our men are witnessing in regard to its various characteristic points every day during the present "war of movement."

SHELLING THE ENEMY WITH OUR OWN AND HIS OWN GUNS.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



AT THE OPENING OF THE BATTLE OF ARRAS: A BRITISH POSITION-GUN BATTERY SHELLING THE GERMANS AT LONG RANGE BEFORE THE INFANTRY CHARGED.



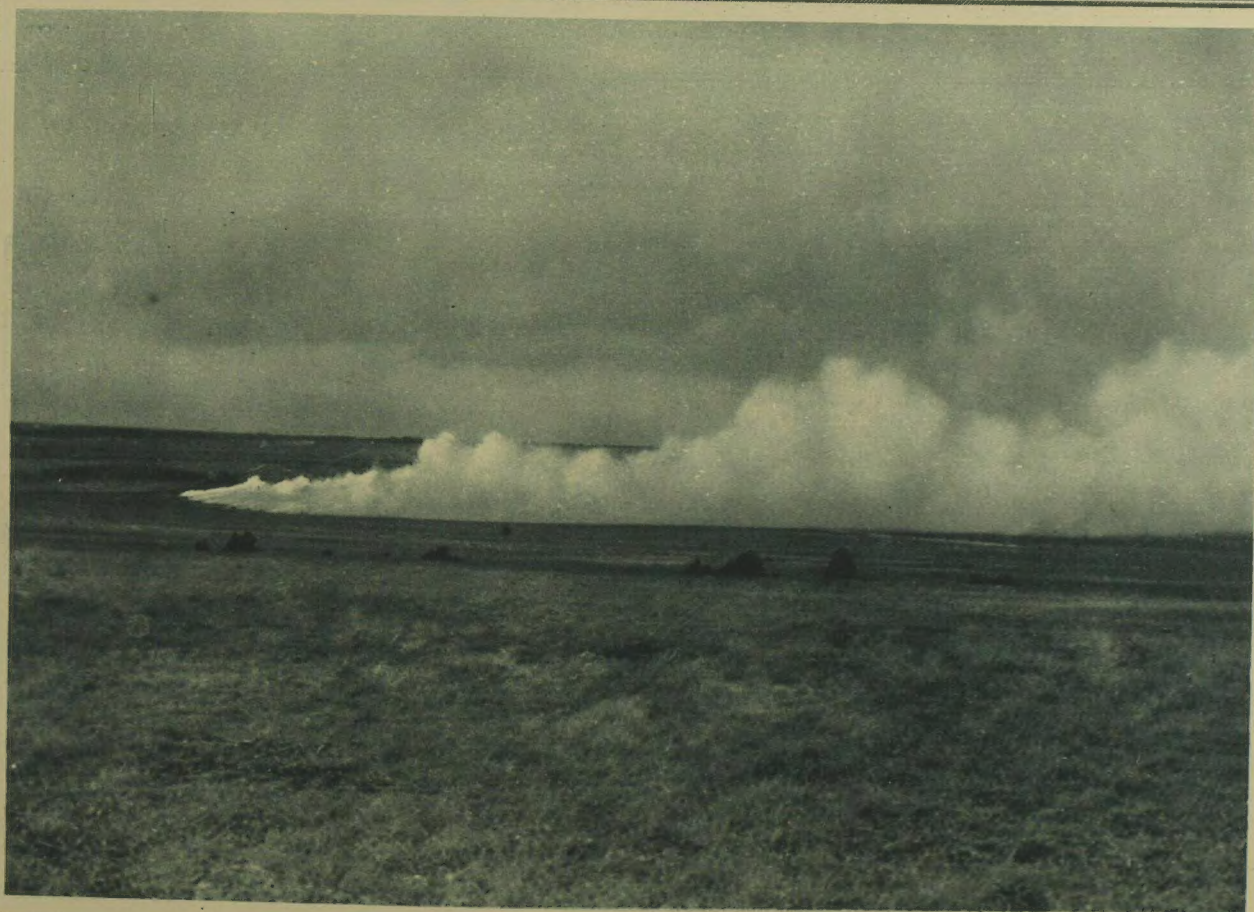
AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF THE BATTLE: BRITISH USING ONE OF THE MANY CAPTURED GERMAN FIELD-GUNS AGAINST THE ENEMY, WITH GERMAN AMMUNITION.

The upper illustration—a photograph taken while the Arras battle was in progress—shows a British battery of guns of position in action, guns of calibre midway between field-guns and the big-bore heavy-shell firing weapons whose monster projectiles explode like volcanoes. The nearer gunners are awaiting orders to commence firing—to the left the guns are already in action. We have here British guns firing on Germans; in the lower illustration we see a German field-gun, a "77," in action against the Germans. It was captured intact, with its ammunition. On the ground near the gun are German wicker-work cases

filled with German shells—cases holding three shells each, of the German service pattern. "We are using many of the captured field-guns and several batteries of 5'9 and 8-inch howitzers," writes a "Daily News" correspondent. "As to ammunition, we have over and above the stores belonging to the captured guns vast quantities left elsewhere. One unit had 2000 rounds for each of its 5'3's, also more 8-inch ammunition than the guns captured will last out to use." This condition represents a curious instance of being "holst with his own petard"—one more of the ironies of this vast war.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW FRENCH OFFENSIVE: ENEMY GAS.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY C.N.



1. POISON-GAS BEING EMPLOYED BY THE ENEMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT, AS A SCREEN TO COVER RETREAT: A FIRST BLOW-OFF OF THE GAS WHEN THE TAPS OF THE GAS-CONTAINERS WERE TURNED ON.

Poison-gas is being consistently employed as one of the enemy's offensive and defensive measures in the Western Front fighting. It has, however, now to a large extent—practically entirely—lost its terrors for both French and British, thanks to the efficient masks that the soldiers of the Allies carry within the battle-area as part of their kit, and the insistence of the officers as to their being put on at the first hint of danger. Both the French and ourselves have regular anti-gas training establishments at which the soldiers receive

2. POISON-GAS BEING EMPLOYED BY THE ENEMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT, AS A SCREEN TO COVER RETREAT: THE DENSE CLOUD OF GAS DRIFTING HEAVILY, CLOSE ALONG THE SURFACE OF THE GROUND.

special instruction that teaches them how to take precautions, which render the gas innocuous. The men test the matter for themselves practically by wearing their masks in compartments filled with the gas. These illustrations show how the enemy tried at the outset to hold up the victorious French advance in Champagne, by "liberating," as French official despatches word it, "quantities of gas." The retorts, or cylindrical gas-containers, are set in the ground at five or six paces apart and the taps turned on.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW FRENCH OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY C.N.



1. DRIVING THE GERMANS IN DISORDERLY RETREAT BEFORE THEM: FRENCH SHELLS BURSTING OVER A RIDGE THAT THE ENEMY WERE CROSSING.

2. GERMAN SPOIL IN A TRENCH CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH: THE REMAINS OF DISABLED AND ABANDONED ENEMY MACHINE-GUNS.

3. GERMAN SPOIL IN A TRENCH CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH: A DISMOUNTED MINENWERFER AS FOUND LEFT BEHIND; WITH SOME OF ITS CAPTORS.

For five consecutive days and nights the French artillery incessantly bombarded the German lines between Soissons and Auberive, as the preliminary to the wide-fronted attack which General Nivelle launched in force on April 16. The first three days of the French attack brought in 17,000 prisoners and an immense quantity of German *matériel*. So the despatches from the French headquarters stated. The spoils included guns of every description, seventy-five in number—some of them big pieces—and

unnumbered machine-guns and trench-mortars, together with immense supplies of ammunition. Many disabled and destroyed guns, etc., were also found. The enemy at several points gave way early and retreated in disorder, being relentlessly shelled as they fell back by the French field artillery "75's." The French guns decimated massed columns of the Germans. In the upper illustration, a French shell is seen bursting. In the second and third illustrations are shown disabled German machine-guns, and a *minenwerfer*.

PROVING A U-BOAT'S END: SEEKING THE "KILL."

DRAWN BY CHARLES PEARS.



SOLVING A SECRET OF THE SEA: A DIVER GOING DOWN TO LOCATE A "KILLED" ENEMY SUBMARINE.

There is a reward of £1000 offered to any ship's crew which sinks a U-boat. Should, say, a trawler "presume" a "kill," the spot is buoyed, a report is made, and then the spot is dragged with a wire. Should the wire come in contact with any obstruction below which cannot be raised, a diver is sent down. If the submarine is located, the

reward is paid. In the illustration the mark-buoy is seen as originally moored, and the diver is shown in the act of going down the ladder at the stern of the investigating craft, to carry out his exploration below. Surprises as to what divers find below should be in store for us—some day.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

VIOLATING THE MOST MERCIFUL RULE OF THE SEA: A DISGUISED GERMAN RAIDER'S MISUSE OF "S.O.S." SIGNALS.

DRAWN BY CHARLES PEARS.



AN ARMED SAILING-SHIP USED AS A GERMAN RAIDER: READY TO SINK THE VICTIMS SHE HAS ATTRACTED BY FALSE "S.O.S." WIRELESS SIGNALS OF DISTRESS.

It was recently discovered that the latest German raider was a sailing-ship. Her commander has devised the typically Teutonic plan of sending out "S.O.S." wireless messages, whereupon ships picking up the message rush to the rescue of the presumed vessel in distress. She is found to be a sailing-ship hove to, flying Norwegian colours and distress signals, while, to assist the illusion, a cloud of smoke issues from her as though she were on fire. The unsuspecting rescue-ships as they approach are caught by the raider's hidden guns, and are sunk one by one in rapid succession. Should any of them attempt to escape, the raider gives chase, and her speed, due to the internal-combustion engines with which she is fitted, enables her to overtake them. It is hardly necessary to point out that this despicable

trick, which none but a German mind could have conceived, violates the most cherished principles of chivalry at sea. It is as vile and treacherous as the misuse of the white flag or the Red Cross. While we denounce it, however, we cannot affect to be surprised, after the crimes which the Germans have committed both at sea and on land. The American Ambassador in London recently remarked that the only previous occasion on which the United States had intervened in war in the Old World was at the time when "we came hither to suppress the Barbary pirates. It is singular (he added) that our present errand is so similar to that." Even a Barbary pirate might have shrunk from the act here illustrated.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



SCIENCE & NATURAL HISTORY



UNIVERSITY LIFE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY: A DOCTOR RECEIVING THE SIGNS OF HIS DEGREE.



LEARNING DATE DIFFICULTIES IN A CLASS OF A CATHEDRAL: STUDENTS IN SCHOOL (15th CENTURY)

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE COMING MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

EVERYTHING goes to show that we shall soon find ourselves with yet another Government Department in the shape of a Ministry of Public Health. Its establishment has always been a pet idea of the doctors' trade union known as the British Medical Association, which so long ago as 1868 put forward a scheme which the year after was recommended by the Royal Commission sitting to inquire into the matter. Nothing further, however, was done in those leisurely days, and the change of Government in 1874 probably led to its omission from the Public Health Act of 1875. Yet in 1904 the B.M.A. again took up the matter, and brought in a Bill which would have transformed the head of the Local Government Board into a Secretary of State, with all the usual paraphernalia of forms and officials. The present Prime Minister, too, is said to have looked, later, on the proposal with a favourable eye as a means of removing his own child, the National Insurance scheme, from the care of the Local Government Board, and therefore from its association with the Poor Law. Hence it is not surprising that the B.M.A.'s deputation, when it waited on Lord Rhondda the other day, found itself warmly welcomed and requested to draw up a scheme for making use of the services of the doctors throughout the country, and putting all the different public health and medical services under one new Minister created for the purpose. A committee of some twenty medical men is reported to be engaged upon the work, and at the pace with which legislation is pushed through in these times we may expect to wake up one morning to find the new Ministry installed in a convenient hotel, with staff and a large Government grant all complete.

Although the leaders of the medical profession have thus favoured the scheme, it does not seem to have met with universal approval among the rank and file, and the Medical Press is already humming with controversy on the subject. Those who support it plead in the first place the grievous waste of

what is now called man-power brought about by unhygienic conditions, and it is said that we are losing 100,000 infants every year for want of medical care. Another argument for the centralisation of the medical service of the State is the needless multiplication of authorities involved in the present system, in which, as our contemporary *Nature* informs us, the national health is at present dealt with by fourteen different departments of the Government:—the well-being of workers being a care to the Home Office, that of school-children to the Board of Education, and that of seafarers to the Board of Trade, while the sanitation of the community at large is entrusted to the Local Government Board,

an enormous expenditure (which a writer in the *British Medical Journal* does not hesitate to put at £50,000,000 a year), that it will stir up the whole question of national insurance, against sickness afresh, and will lead to constant squabbles between departments. Especially do they think that trouble must ensue with the National Insurance Commission, who, unless they are given the control of the whole scheme, will, according to the assailants of the scheme, infallibly start a health propaganda on their own account. One does not at

first sight see why this need be the case; and as for hygienic propaganda, so far as it is founded on ascertained fact and moderately urged, one would be inclined to think that the more of it there is the better. For the rest, the centralisation of Government effort in such a matter as the public health should certainly make for unity of policy, but not necessarily for economy.

The real crux of the matter will come when the Bill is produced, and we are able to see what are the hands to which the Government proposes to confide the working of its new scheme. If, for instance, it proposes to plant an Inspector of Health responsible to the central authority alone in every village in the country, and in every parish or other small division of a town, the cost will certainly be very great, and the result probably be unsatisfactory if the Inspector be merely a Government official without previous knowledge of the locality or any qualifications other than the passing of a certain number of examinations. If, on the other hand, the authors of the scheme follow the precedent of National Insurance and make use of the services of the general practitioner, that already hard-worked individual will have to add to his equipment sufficient knowledge of the law to be able to

administer the very complicated and uncodified series of Acts dealing with the public health. The prospect is not pleasing, and would probably be too much for anyone already burdened with a "panel" practice. Yet it is difficult to understand how both horns of the dilemma are to be avoided. Decidedly, it is a case of "wait and see."

F. L.



THE GERMAN SCIENCE OF BOOBY-TRAPS: A DUMMY SOLDIER CONTAINING EXPLOSIVE LEFT BEHIND DURING THE RETREAT—FRONT AND BACK.

The Germans have devoted to the construction of scientific booby-traps their usual painstaking elaboration, and during their retreat on the Western Front left many such traps behind them to catch our men. The dummy here illustrated, which was placed inside a dark casemate, would have blown to pieces anyone who touched it, but fortunately the trick was discovered in time.

Photographs by Illustrations Bureau.

leaving soldiers and sailors to the War Office and the Admiralty respectively. It is not alleged that this state of affairs has yet produced any very glaring cases of overlapping; but it can hardly be denied that it makes for confusion of policies.

On the other hand, the opponents of the new scheme assert that the new Ministry will lead to

"WE WILL NOT CHOOSE THE PATH OF SUBMISSION": AMERICA'S VOICE.

AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH BY C.N.



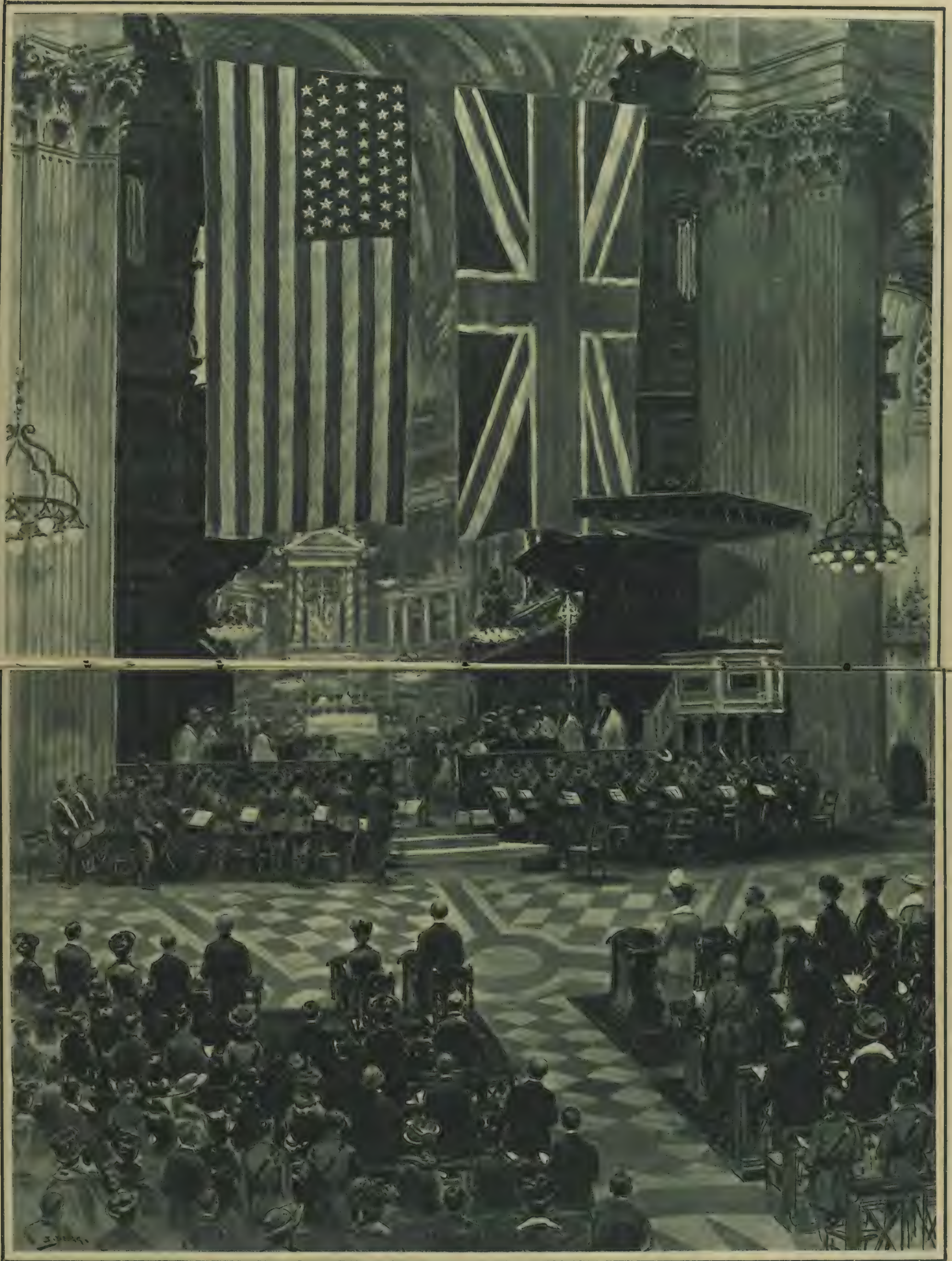
"WE ARE NOW ABOUT TO ACCEPT THE GAGE OF BATTLE WITH THIS NATURAL FOE TO LIBERTY": PRESIDENT WILSON MAKING HIS GREAT SPEECH TO CONGRESS ON "THE MOST MOMENTOUS OCCASION IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES."

The scene in the House of Representatives when President Wilson delivered his great speech calling upon Congress to declare war upon the German Government, was described by many of those present as the most impressive ever witnessed at Washington, and probably the most momentous occasion in the history of the United States. As the President entered the House, shortly after 8.30 p.m., and ascended the Speaker's platform, he was received with a thunder of cheering, led by the Justices of the Supreme Court, who rose

from their seats facing the place where he stood. The President read his address from his own type-written copy. He began quietly, and Congress listened in tense silence until he came to the words: "We will not choose the path of submission." At that moment Chief Justice White clapped loudly, and the whole House broke into a roar of applause. In one memorable passage, President Wilson said: "We are now about to accept the gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty."

"WE . . . THANK THEE, THAT THOU HAST PUT IT INTO THE HEARTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND PEOPLE."

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



"THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER" IN ST. PAUL'S: SINGING THE AMERICAN NATIONAL ANTHEM AT THE "SOLEMN SERVICE TO ALMIGHTY GOD ON THE OCCASION OF THE ENTRY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA INTO THE GREAT WAR FOR FREEDOM."

St. Paul's has witnessed many solemn services, but never one of such momentous import, or so charged with historic memories and racial aspirations, as that which was held there on Friday, April 20, called "A Solemn Service to Almighty God on the occasion of the entry of the United States of America into the great war for freedom." The King and Queen and the American Ambassador were present, and an impressive sermon was preached by a distinguished American divine, the Right Rev. Dr. Charles Henry Brent, Bishop of the Philippine Islands. The following was one of the special prayers: "O Almighty God, we humbly thank Thee that Thou hast put it into the hearts of the President and people of the United States of America to join with the Allied nations in this great war in defence of Liberty, Humanity, and Justice; and we pray Thee to grant victory to our forces that we may be brought through strife to a lasting peace, to the good of all mankind, and the glory of Thy Holy Name." Later

came a prayer containing the words: "Most heartily we beseech Thee with Thy favour to behold our most gracious Sovereign Lord, King George, the President of the United States of America, and the Rulers of the other Nations allied with us; and so replenish them with the grace of Thy Holy Spirit, that they may always incline to Thy will, and walk in Thy way . . . strengthen them that they may vanquish and overcome all their enemies." After the latter prayer the congregation joined in singing Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's famous "Battle Hymn of the Republic," set to the familiar tune of "John Brown's Body." The service closed with verses from "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the British National Anthem. On the right of the aisle in the front row are (from left to right) the Queen, the King, Queen Alexandra, the Princess Royal and Princess Mary. On the left (from right to left) are Dr. Page (U.S. Ambassador), Mrs. Page, and Admiral Sims, U.S. Navy.—(Drawing Copyrighted in United States and Canada.)

THE STARS AND STRIPES IN LONDON: SCENES ON AMERICA DAY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N. AND TOPICAL.



THE AMERICAN FLAG IN DOWNING STREET: THE STARS AND STRIPES OVER THE PREMIER'S HOUSE, AND NEXT DOOR.



FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY: THE STARS AND STRIPES AND THE UNION JACK ON THE SAME MAST OVER WESTMINSTER.



THE KING AND QUEEN COME TO ATTEND THE SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S ON AMERICA DAY: THEIR MAJESTIES, WITH PRINCESS MARY, RECEIVED AT THE CATHEDRAL BY THE LORD MAYOR.

The Stars and Stripes was much in evidence on America Day, Friday, April 20. One measuring 312 ft. square flew side by side with the Union Jack from the same mast on the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament, for the first time in history. Another floated over the Prime Minister's official residence, No. 10, Downing Street, and that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer next door. At the suggestion of the Lord Mayor of

London, Sir William Dunn, the American flag and the Union Jack were flown together on numerous public buildings throughout the country. Possibly some were not of correct design, but that did not detract from the compliment. There should be 48 stars (one for each of the United States), in six rows of eight each. The original flag of 1777 had only 13 stars; the others have been added since as other States joined the Union.

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2ND LT. GERVASE MAUDE,
R. Fus. Son of Mr. Gerald
Maude, and cousin of Sir
F. Stanley Maude.



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N. Staffs Regt. Son of
Canon E. C. Punchard, late
Vicar of Ely St. Mary.



CAPT. (BRIGADE MAJOR)
E. R. A. C. COX,
Devonshire Regt. Mentioned
thrice in despatches. Son of
Rev. W. E. Cox, Dartington,
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MAJOR BRINSLEY R. LEWIS,
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Blue. Son of Mr. David Lewis, Tanyral,lt,
Pontardawe.



CAPT. T. GLYN L.
PHILLIPS,
Welsh Regt. Son of Mr. and
Mrs. T. R. Phillips, Park
Place, Cardiff. Officially re-
ported killed in action.



2ND LIEUT. E. ERIC HORN,
Middlesex Regt. and R.F.C. Son of
Mrs. Horn, High Beech, Essex,
and late Mr. John Horn



2ND LIEUT. J. W. S. HIRD,
N. Staffs Regt. Son of Mr. E. M.
Hird, Cleveland Lodge, Cornwall
Road, Harrogate.



2ND LIEUT. W. B. BUSBY,
Worcestershire Regt. Has
been officially reported as
killed in action.

2ND LT. R. P. HEMPHILL,
Leinster Regt. and R.F.C.
Son of Rev. Canon Hemphill,
D.D., Dublin.



LIEUT. DUDLEY W. M.
RYDER, R.N.,
Officially reported as having lost
his life on active service.



2ND LIEUT. RALPH FOWLER,
D. of Cornwall's L.I. Youngest
son of late Francis Fowler
and Mrs. Fowler, Putney.



LIEUT. W. W. SLEIGH,
West Yorkshire Regt. Has
been officially reported as
killed in action.



2ND LIEUT. E. R. HAS-
LUCK GRANTHAM,
Northd. Fus. Son of Mr. R.
Fuge Grantam, Hampstead.



CAPT. GREVILLE O.
BRUNWIN-HALES,
R.F.C. and Essex Regt. Son
of Canon Brunwin-Hales,



2ND LIEUT. V. A. BERRIDGE,
Bedford Regt. and R.F.C. Son
of Mrs. Berridge, of Balham,
S.W. Killed in action.



2ND LIEUT. NOEL W. S.
FLETCHER,
Durham L.I. Son of late
Canon Fletcher, Ipswich.



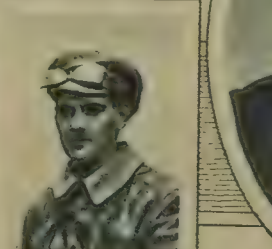
CAPT. VICTOR GORDON TUPPER,
M.C.,
Canadian Infantry. Son of Lady Tupper.
Awarded Military Cross, November, 1916.



LIEUT. DENZIL M.
HERIZ-SMITH,
Northamptonshire Regt. Son
of Mr. C. M. Heriz-Smith.



2ND LIEUT. GEORGE A.
A. NICHOLLS,
R.H.A. and R.F.A. Son of Mr.
H. W. Nicholls, Ealing.



2ND LIEUT. HUBERT A.
JOHNSON,
R.F.C. Officially reported
killed on service.



LIEUT. ROBERT LYON,
Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
Formerly of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
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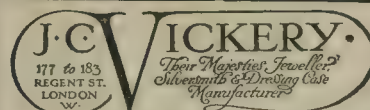


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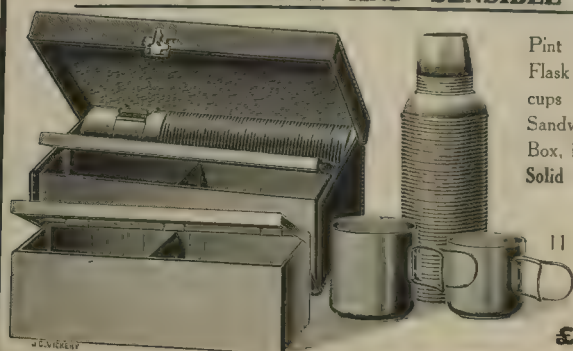
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If there be anyone who still needs convincing how tremendous and how urgent was the need for the overthrow of autocracy in Russia, let him read the "Tales of the Revolution," by M. Arzibashef, published by

Mr. Martin Secker. His wonder will be, not that Tsarism has been so completely overthrown, as that a Government which inflicted such sufferings on the intellectuals of its people should have remained in power until the present year of grace. For the Tales are vivid pictures of the fate of thinking and sensitive men and women in Russia—the young writer, the girl-students, the middle-aged doctor called to a wounded Head of Police, with the blood shed in the pogrom officially incited still wet upon

"The Freaks of Mayfair."

The author of "Dodo" and its successors needs no recommendation to lovers of social satire. Mr. E. F. Benson, in "The Freaks of Mayfair" (Foulis), is as entertaining as Thackeray, and as contemptuous of snobbery. But the author of "The Book of Snobs" chastised with scorpions, and the author of "The Freaks of Mayfair" is content to wield a whip, with a bladder at the end of the lash. He laughs at the pretentious folly and the pettiness of his freaks, their silly ambitions and their worship of the Golden Calf, and he might take for his text the Thackerayan axiom: "He who meanly admires mean things is a snob." Mr. Benson detects such faint odours of impropriety which, to the untutored reader, might be suggested by such announcements as "The Bishop of Ballyhooley has left London for the Continent, with Mrs. Chasuble," and every page shows that he might echo the great satirist's pious congratulation: "I have (and for this gift I congratulate myself with a Deep and Abiding Thankfulness) an eye for a Snob." To exploit the rich veins of Snob-ore which Mr. Benson has come upon in Mayfair is a relief in these grave days. Money and titles are the gods of the "Freaks," and there are some strange animals in the author's Social Zoo. We hope that some of them are unique rather than typical—the "Grizzly Kittens," men and women who ape juvenility long after it has passed; "Climbers" who stick at nothing in their attempts to buy a foothold in Society—of a kind, and who wore "diamonds that shouted and sang"; disciples of sham spiritualists, strange faiths and food fads; women with too much heart, or with no heart at all. Happily, the Aunt Georgies, the Lady Whittlemeres, the faddists and the fools are the exceptions, but they have the one redeeming virtue in Mr. Benson's hands—they are amusing to those who recognise that they only count for their absurdity, and their tragically mistaken ideas and ideals. They are the author's puppets, and we know it; for if they were real and existed in appreciable numbers Society would fall to pieces. Mr. Benson is a keen and amusing satirist, and readers of "The Freaks of Mayfair" will recognise this to the full.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: MULES QUARTERED AMONG THE RUINS.
Official Photograph.

the streets. These are pictures of abortive revolution, stamped upon by soldiers in the snow, flaring up and guttering out in tenements where starvation keeps company with despair. Involuntarily the thought rises, that if the Great War did no more than release the millions of Russia from the stupid cruelty of the old régime, the Allied soldiers who have fallen would not have died in vain. M. Arzibashef writes with the powers of an artist, and a penetrating air of intimacy with the tragedies he is describing.

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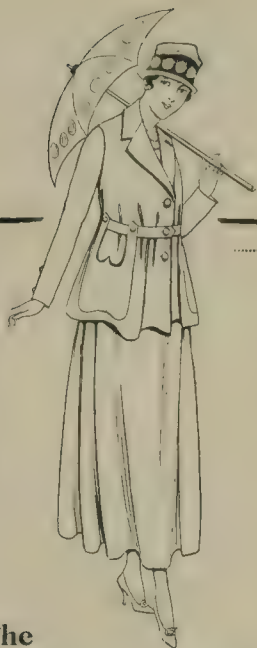


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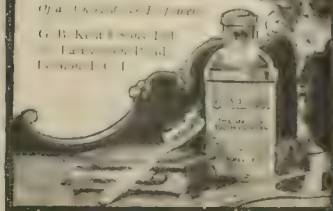
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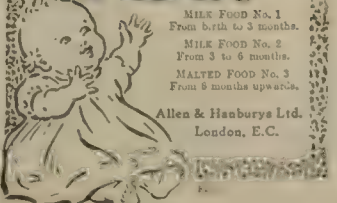
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TWO new books of poetry of outstanding importance have in common the fact that they are both the work of famous novelists.

The first is a volume from one of the most distinguished of living British men of letters, "Selected Poems

mentioned below. Mr. Hardy's war poems include one or two of recent date, and others belonging to the time of the South African War. In one of the latter, "Drummer Hodge," is a stanza that recalls Rupert Brooke's later thought of his own death as a soldier—"that there's some corner of a foreign field That is for ever England." Thus Mr. Hardy writes

Yet portion of that unknown plain
Will Hodge for ever be;
His homely Northern breast and brain
Grow up a Southern tree,
And strange-eyed constellations reign
His stars eternally.

Hodge of Wessex, and of England generally, is the hero of Mr. Maurice Hewlett's social and historical epic, "The Song of the Plow": Being the English Chronicle (Heinemann). It is at once a fine literary achievement and a serious contribution to democratic thought. "This poem," writes the author in his preface, "which a sense of decorum, but not common-sense, forbade me to call *The Hodgeiad*, was conceived some ten years ago. . . . I have been at work upon it or concerned about it ever since."

After outlining the argument of the poem, he continues: "Those words were

written in 1913, before the horror and menace of German despotism were guessed by the world of men. As for the War, and our part in it, it is yet too early to do more than dream what the upshot for humanity may be; but of some things done, already historical, I have written in the Envoy to this poem, and other things, which my heart bids me hope for, I have prefigured." The poem traces the fortunes of Hodge from the Conquest onwards to the present day. The style of the earlier books affords Mr. Hewlett scope for his knowledge of mediæval life and language, which he turns to good account. The last section, "Envoy: New Domesday," pictures a British King after the war bestowing on Hodge the right so long deferred, and now the just reward of his patriotism, to possess the land he tills. It concludes—

Thus Hodge shall win at last his land—
You, Earl of forty thousand acres,
Give your four thousand; you who stand
Master of five, for the new takers
Give your two roods, to avoid the shame
That England scorn her Empire-makers;—
For such are they who fought and came
Back to their land of birthright old,
Masters by right of all men's fame,
God speed the plow! The tale is told.

The greatest war the world has known will also be the most fully chronicled by pen and brush, by pencil and camera, and among the pictorial records Mr. Muirhead Bone's portfolio of drawings will take high rank for realism and artistic effect. Lieutenant Bone has drawn portraits of leaders of the Army, historic and beautiful buildings, actualities of the battlefield, with vigour, skill, and a fine sense of artistic value; and the whole set of "War Drawings," as the portfolio is called, are destined for the British Museum. There will be six parts, at 20s. 6d. each, the first of which consists of ten plates, and the whole portfolio will cost £3 3s.; or separate plates, 2s. 6d. each. Full particulars can be obtained by writing to the



ON THE WESTERN FRONT. LAYING A LIGHT RAILWAY OVER CAPTURED GROUND.—[Official Photograph.]

of Thomas Hardy" (Macmillan), in the Golden Treasury Series. It is divided into three parts—I, Poems Chiefly Lyrical; II, Poems Narrative and Reflective; III, War Poems, and Lyrics from "The Dynasts." It was certainly time that Mr. Hardy's verse should be accessible in a popular form, and this little book should extend his fame as a poet. Readers hitherto familiar only with his novels may be pleasantly surprised at the quantity and the charm of his work in the sister art. It is essentially the poetry of a novelist—most of the pieces contain the germ of a story—and it is also the poetry of one who owes no debts to other singers. The pathos of old memories, and the love of places, find tender expression in many poems, such as "The House of Hospitality" and "Shut Out That Moon." Fine tributes to fellow-craftsmen are paid in the poems on Meredith, Swinburne, the graves of Shelley and Keats, and Shelley's skylark; while two notable examples of the occasional poem occur in the lines on the "Titanic" and "The Coronation." In the latter it is interesting to compare Mr. Hardy's method of touching on history with that of Mr. Maurice Hewlett in the book



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by holding the hands tightly to them. (Try this.) Next, mucous accumulates in the tympanic cavity, and, if long neglected, temporary or even permanent complete deafness may result. To immediately correct any form of catarrh, try the marvellous solvent and eliminative properties of ordinary alkali salivates, the refined deposits of certain natural curative medicinal waters, well known amongst physicians, and obtainable at small cost from any chemist. The usually prescribed dose is one level teaspoonful dissolved in a tumbler of water, taken daily. The pleasant-tasting and blood-purifying salivatered water quickly stimulates even the most torpid liver, flushes out clogged kidneys and cleanses all impurities from the entire system, with the result that any trace of catarrhal deafness, mucous accumulation or similar symptoms must surely and permanently disappear within a very few days.—A. L.



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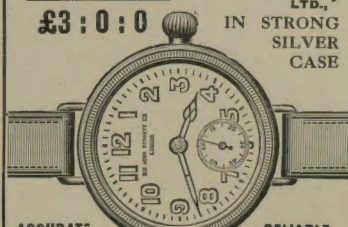
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Future of the Road Board.

One of the most urgent businesses of "after the war," and one that will have to be taken in hand without delay, will be that of the restoration of the roads. Since 1914 practically all work even of maintenance, let alone improvement, has been entirely suspended. At the same time, the highways have been called upon to carry an extraordinary increase of the heaviest motor traffic, with the result that most of our main, and very many subsidiary, roads have fallen into a positively appalling state of disrepair. It must be recognised that, under the circumstances, this was inevitable and a direct consequence of the demands made by the war on the man-power of the nation. It is unfortunate, because we were getting towards a stage of road-development that was at least promising, even if the administration of the Road Board had left something to be desired. We had at last got what everyone who had given the subject of highway administration a moment's study had seen to be essential—a central road authority. True, it had not the plenary powers that such a central body should be possessed of if it is to attain the maximum of efficiency; but we had made a start, and the rest would have come later. It is in order to hope—even to believe—that at last we are approaching the penultimate stage of the war, and that it is therefore permissible to begin to think about the ways and means of setting our internal house in order when the times of peace come again. Therefore, the exhaustive manner in which the *Motor* in its last issue deals with the subject of the Road Board and its future is singularly appropriate. It begins by pointing out that the policy of hoarding pursued by the Board must be ended. At the end of last year the Board had in hand funds amounting to nearly four millions sterling, and during the period of its existence has paid out to local authorities about half-a-million

pounds less than half its total receipts. This does not represent the full measure of the hoarding policy, because, in addition to the funds in hand, the Board has a sum of £674,864 to come back from local authorities on account of moneys advanced by way of loans. That is to say, the total available funds now in the hands of the Board or due to it amount to between four-and-a-half and five millions sterling.

I agree with the *Motor* that it is a matter for protest. The money was levied and paid for the benefit of the roads, and not to be kept in the bank. It would seem as though the best way to deal with the

and their requirements, whereas even now the Road Board is to a great extent out of touch and sympathy with them. It is not a question of sentiment at all, but of efficiency of method and working. In the one case, there is the Local Government Board, with all its knowledge of local conditions and its large staff of officials trained to deal with Local Government bodies; and, on the other, a comparatively new and largely experimental department, without the necessary powers to enforce its views, and which has not been conspicuously successful in its task. Either it must go altogether or

be absorbed into and become a department of the older organisation. The task of setting our highways in order again will, I believe, be found to be one that is altogether too great for the Road Board as at present constituted and administered.

Ignition Apparatus for Cars.

I see that Mr. Arthur Goodwin has been expressing himself on the subject of the future of electrical equipment of motor vehicles. Among many other interesting things, he says that in his view the magneto is destined to disappear from the cheaper class of car, and that we shall come back to coil and accumulator ignition—in combination, of course, with the electric starting and lighting set. At the same time, he does not consider that the magneto will be dispensed with in the more expensive cars for a long time to come. I am rather pleased that so high an authority in these matters as Mr. Goodwin should have expressed views similar to those that have appeared in this page. When, some time ago, I said pretty much the same thing, my views did not meet with general approval. All the same, it does seem to me to be carrying conservatism to an illogical length to continue the use of a separate ignition machine when you already have all the means of generating the necessary current in the shape of a lighting dynamo and accumulators.

W. W.



HOW WOMEN ARE WORKING FOR THE WAR: A BUSY SCENE AT THE NAPIER WORKS.

The Prime Minister has paid a high tribute to the war-work done by women, not only in connection with munitions, but also in such highly skilled work as that shown in our photograph. It represents a section of the testing department at the works of the well-known firm of D. Napier and Son, Ltd., and the workers are seen using micrometers and gauges for testing various spare parts, both for car and aero engines—work which demands unflinching care and absolute precision. The Napier Company is under Government control, and all work produced has to pass severe tests.

whole highways question would be to abolish the Road Board altogether at the end of its statutory existence, or even preferably before that, and to vest the powers of the central highways authority in a department of the Local Government Board. The latter is, through its existing machinery, completely in touch with the local authorities

and does not meet with general approval. All the same, it does seem to me to be carrying conservatism to an illogical length to continue the use of a separate ignition machine when you already have all the means of generating the necessary current in the shape of a lighting dynamo and accumulators.

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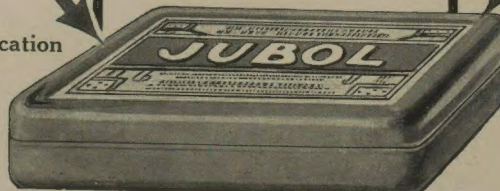
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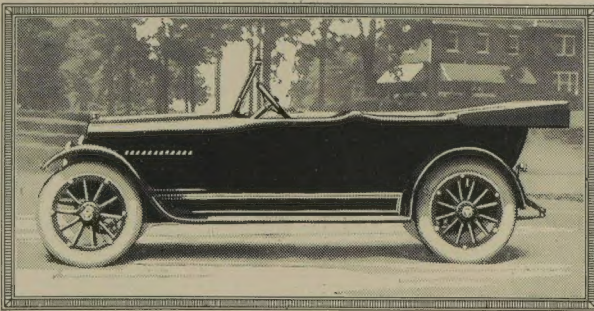
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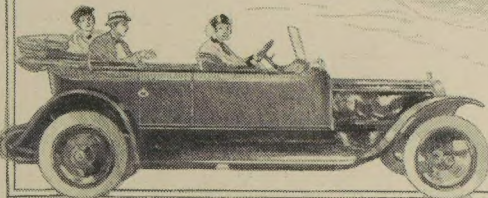
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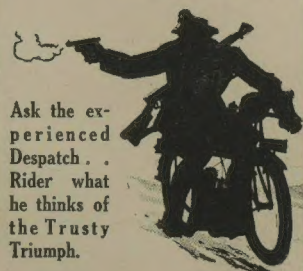
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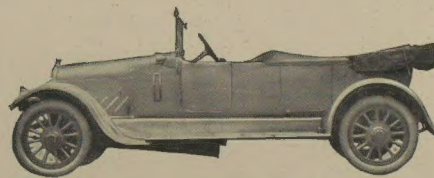


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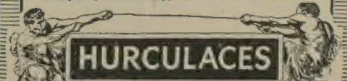


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LOOKING not a day older than in years of which the new generation has no memories, her voice as little changed as her beauty, her manner, however, with more warmth, but not more than was in character, the Galatea many of us reckon ideal is appearing once more upon the stage to give an unlooked-for pleasure to the young, and to renew a delight of older playgoers. Mary Anderson was always at her best in depicting the statuesque and the virginal—who has forgotten that saw them, her Hermione and her Perdita—and Galatea is both. Her poses are as graceful as ever; her representation of girlish innocence is no less convincing; her tones have lost none of their music, though they reveal every now and then more depth of feeling.

The Coliseum audience of last Monday night began by giving a welcome to the actress's reputation, but were not long before paying enthusiastic tribute to her art as a living and an exquisite thing. The abbreviation of Gilbert's play within the limits of something like an hour does it no serious harm; and the performance is no performance in which a star is surrounded by satellites, for Miss Mary Anderson is supported by a first-class company, which includes Lady Tree as Cynisca, Mr. Basil Gill as Pygmalion, as well as Mr. Lyall Swete and Mr. Norman V. Norman.

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CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

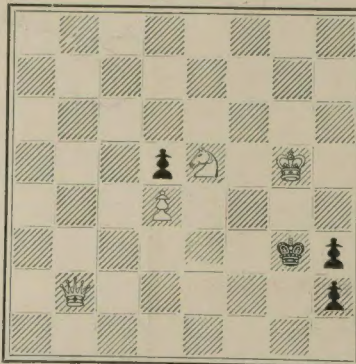
J C GARDNER (Toronto).—You have got the correct solution this time. We have sent your letter to the quarter you suggested.

R ROBERTS (Cardiff).—You had better join some local club. Book-study is of little value without constant practice.

C W SMITH (Golder's Green).—The amended diagram is perfectly correct, and the problem can be solved in the number of moves specified.

H J M (Cricklewood).—You have failed to notice the effect of 1. Kt to K 3rd, which cuts pretty deeply into the construction.

PROBLEM No. 3751.—By H. J. M.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3751.—By E. J. WINTER-WOOD.

WHITE BLACK
1. B to K 2nd Any move
2. Mate accordingly.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3750 received from C A M (Penang) and J C Gardner (Toronto); of No. 3751 from Hosang K Flavia (Bombay); of No. 3753 from E Annable (Stapleford) and Jacob Verrall (Rudmell); of No. 3754 from W G Parsons (Cambridge), E Annable, and E Allan (Highgate); of No. 3755 from R C Durell, G Sorrie (Stonehaven), J Verrall,

A W McFarlane (Waterford), G Sorrie, E Allan, W R Tibbs, E P Str phenson (Llandudno) and John Isaacson (Liverpool).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3756 received from R C Durell (South Woodford), G Sorrie, J Fowler, A W McFarlane, J S Forbes (Brighton), G Wilkinson (Manchester), R.v. Julian Smith (Plymouth), John Isaacson, H Grasset Baldwin (Farnham), F W Walton (Manchester), Herbert H Greenway (Moseley), Cadet J Hobson (Oxford), A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), Rev. A Myne Wilson (Hereford), C Dunn (Camberwell), J C Stackhouse (Torquay), and F L Grove.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played at the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs.
H J SNOWDON and E J SERGEANT.
(Two Knights' Game.)

WHITE (Mr. Snowdon)	BLACK (Mr. Sergeant)	WHITE (Mr. Snowdon)	BLACK (Mr. Sergeant)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. P to K B 3rd	R to K 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	22. Kt to B 3rd	R to Kt 3rd
3. B to B 4th	Kt to B 3rd	23. Kt to K 3rd	Q to Q 5th
4. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th	24. K to B sq	Kt to R 4th
The continuation adopted by White being the least aggressive form of the opening Black quickly indicates that his is to be that kind of defence which is to be found in vigorous counter-attack.		There is no adequate answer to this ingenious resource.	
5. P takes P	Kt takes P	25. R to B sq	P to B 5th
6. Q to K 2nd	B to K 5th	26. P to B 3rd	Q to Kt 3rd
7. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt	27. P to Q 4th	
8. Q takes B	Kt to B 3rd	The Knight cannot be saved. If	
9. B to Kt 5th	Q to Q 3rd	27. Kt to B 5th, R to K B sq, 28. Kt	
10. Kt to B 3rd	B to K 2nd	to K 7th (ch), K to B 2nd, 29. Kt	
11. Castles	Castles	takes R, Kt mates, or if 28. P to K	
12. B takes Kt		Kt 4th, R takes Kt, and the Pawn	
There is no advantage in this exchange and the Bishops might well have been kept in hand for later developments.		can take neither Rook nor Knight. The game might as well have been resigned at this point.	
12. P takes B		27. P takes Kt	
13. B to Kt 5th	Q R to Kt sq	28. R takes P	Q to R 3rd (ch)
14. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 4th	29. K to Kt sq	P takes P
15. B takes B	Kt takes B	30. Q takes P	P takes P
16. Kt to K 4th	Q to Q 4th	31. R to B 2nd	Kt takes P (ch)
17. Q to K 2nd		32. K to R 2nd	Kt to B 5th
The first of a series of hesitating moves by which the game is lost.		33. R to K 4th	Kt to Q 4th
17. Kt to Kt 3rd		34. R to K 2nd	R to R 3rd (ch)
18. K R to K sq	Q R to K sq	35. K to Kt 3rd	Q to Kt 3rd
19. Kt to Kt 3rd	P to K B 4th	36. Q to K 5th	Kt to B 3rd
20. Q to Q sq	Kt to B 5th	37. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to R sq
		38. R to R 4th	Kt to R 4th (ch)
		39. R takes Kt	R takes Q
		White resigns.	

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